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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

*ALEXANDER and SUSAN PROUT, as parents, next friends, and *

legal guardians of F.P., a minor,

Plaintiffs, * 16-cv-225-PB

* September 20, 2017 * 2:03 p.m.

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*

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL

v.

Defendant.

*

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TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING ON MOTION TO MODIFY SCHEDULING ORDER BEFORE THE HONORABLE PAUL J. BARBADORO

Appearances:

For the Plaintiffs: Stephen G. Grygiel, Esq.

Steven J. Kelly, Esq.

Silverman, Thompson, Slutkin &

White, LLC

Charles G. Douglas III, Esq. Douglas, Leonard & Garvey, PC

For the Defendant: Bruce W. Felmly, Esq.

Michael A. Delaney, Esq. Jennifer L. Parent, Esq. McLane Middleton, PA

Elyse D. Echtman, Esq.

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe, LLP

<u>Court Reporter:</u> Liza W. Dubois, LCR, CRR

Official Court Reporter

U.S. District Court 55 Pleasant Street

Concord, New Hampshire 03301

(603) 225-1442

PROCEEDINGS

THE CLERK: Court is in session and has for consideration a motion hearing in the matter of Alexander and Susan Prout versus St. Paul's School, civil number 16-cv-225-PB.

THE COURT: All right. I'll hear you on your motion to modify the scheduling order.

MR. FELMLY: Good afternoon, may it please the Court, your Honor.

I'm Bruce Felmly, and together with Mike

Delaney and Jennifer Parent from McLane Middleton, we represent St. Paul's School in this matter, the defendant.

I'd also like to introduce to the Court

Attorney Elyse Echtman, who's from the Orrick firm, who was admitted this week pro hac vice and who we have asked that firm to coordinate with us and cocounsel with us in connection with both the civil case we're here on as well as the criminal matters that are pending.

This motion was filed in August in order to address, really, two realities that are facing the parties and that affect the schedule. By the time we filed it, it was clear that the original schedule the parties had set up for discovery and for handling the deadlines on the preparation for trial was not going to

be realistic. We had a September date for the plaintiff's disclosure.

The parties have engaged in substantial discovery, both at the interrogatory level, initial disclose, and in document discovery, but I'll address some of the problems and issues that went on with that, and it became clear that we were not going to be on a track that would lead us through the fall on the schedule that had been established to a trial in March.

The second factor or reality that unexpectedly confronted the defendant is that in July the Attorney General of New Hampshire announced to the school and publicly that there was underway a criminal investigation related to St. Paul's School bearing on several different issues, including exactly the issues that are at the heart of this case, the matter involving Owen Labrie and the senior salute and the issue of whether there was --

THE COURT: Are they -- they're telling you they're investigating the Owen Labrie matter?

MR. FELMLY: Oh, yeah; the senior salute, the events of that. I don't know that they're going in and saying, we're going to retry the criminal case, but the issue of how it would be that the school would have that circumstance developed, what is the history of the

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    senior salute, what's the level of oversight --
              THE COURT: Did you get some kind of formal
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    notice of this investigation?
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              MR. FELMLY: We did.
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              THE COURT: Do you have a copy of whatever
    that notice is?
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              MR. FELMLY: We do, although I'm not sure that
    is in a position to be shared, certainly in a public
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    way, and Mr. Delaney, who's focused more on the criminal
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    investigation, but we received --
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              THE COURT: Has the plaintiff seen it?
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              MR. FELMLY: They have not seen the
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    materials that are not available publicly, no. We are
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    constrained --
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              THE COURT: Well, I'm just trying to figure
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    out -- you're representing to me that the scope of the
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    investigation that the Attorney General has notified you
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    that he is -- who is the Attorney General -- he is
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    conducting is -- encompasses the very acts that are the
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    subject of this litigation; is that --
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              MR. FELMLY: I'm representing that and I don't
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    think there's any question about that, although it goes
    broader than that. It also includes historic issues
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    that were the product of an investigation the school
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    undertook and released information about historic
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1 impropriety that involved certain faculty members. 2 There was also some incident --3 THE COURT: I'm just a little -- I don't have 4 any reason to dispute your contention. It just seems a 5 little bit strange to me that the Attorney General through his representative, the County Attorney, 6 7 presumably investigated the circumstances of this case quite thoroughly before they indicted somebody, went to 8 trial, and obtained convictions against them. 9 10 So I'm just trying to understand. Did they 11 explain why they want to reinvestigate this particular 12 case? 13 MR. FELMLY: Well, not -- there are dialogues 14 and discussions going on in that criminal investigation. 15 I don't know that they gave us their entire strategy, 16 but I think that their position was they were concerned 17 to make sure there were not underlying system problems 18 or issues that go beyond a particular incident or a 19 particular assault that might affect the safety or the 20 welfare -- the way they described it was they were 21 looking at issues in terms of, you know, injuries to 22 children as well as obstruction of justice --23 THE COURT: I know very little about anything 24 to do with this case other than what you have told me 25 about through your pleadings and in other statements,

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but I thought there was some incident this past spring
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    or summer that triggered the investigation and I thought
    the investigation was primarily focused on that.
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              MR. FELMLY: No. But it's part of it. Let me
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    read to you -- this is --
              THE COURT: Am I right in assuming that that
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    at least is ostensibly what triggered this new
    investigation?
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              MR. FELMLY: I don't know if that was the
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    straw that, you know, broke the camel's back in terms of
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    it, but I'll tell you what the Department of Justice in
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    their news release on July 13th said, and it encompasses
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    the things I've just mentioned.
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              "The investigation has been initiated as the
    result of a 2017 report concerning sexual assaults by
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16
    St. Paul's teachers on their students," which is the
    historic issue.
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              "Earlier information about student sexual
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    conquest rituals such as the 'senior salute,' a practice
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    which led to the highly publicized arrest, trial, and
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    conviction of a St. Paul's student in 2015; and
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    allegations of a similar ritual reported in June of this
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    year."
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              So that combination of events is what they
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    have told us is the reason why in July they've --
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they've developed that. And, as you know, it was
    publicized, there was an issue in June of certain
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    students using a fast food paper crown and allegedly
    keeping track, according --
              THE COURT: I don't know, frankly.
              MR. FELMLY: Okay. Well I'll tell you that.
              THE COURT: I don't know anything about that.
              MR. FELMLY: There was an allegation that
    there was some sort of action by students where they
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    were photographing people with this fast food sort of
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    Burger King crown and names of people that supposedly
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    people had dated or hooked up with or something was on
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    there. And that became a matter of school disciplinary
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    action and concern and it obviously is a matter of
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    concern to the Attorney General's Office.
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              So that is part of the mix, but the point I
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    was making to you is that a critical part of the mix is
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    the exact circumstance and issues that is involved in
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    this case and I don't think they can be, you know,
    more clear about that; that the Owen Labrie alleged
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21
    assault --
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              THE COURT: So the Attorney General
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    potentially may indict additional people for the events
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    that led to the indictment of Mr. Labrie.
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              MR. FELMLY: That would be --
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1 THE COURT: That's what you're telling me. 2 MR. FELMLY: I'm telling you they have said 3 this will go where it goes and that -- it's a criminal 4 investigation, so that potential, of course, exists. 5 THE COURT: Okay. MR. FELMLY: And so --6 7 THE COURT: But my experience with the Attorney General's Office is that it doesn't just 8 conduct random investigations -- criminal 9 investigations. That's why it seems unusual to me. 10 11 trying to understand what is going on here. 12 It's basically a historic look at everything 13 that St. Paul's has done in this area that might result 14 in criminal charges being brought against anyone for 15 anything from today going back to when the statute of 16 limitations would have run. MR. FELMLY: Well, I think they've indicated 17 18 that they're looking at a period that goes back to 2011 19 in particular, but the issue of the report that was 20 published by the school that identified some historic 21 incidents involving faculty members goes back. So we don't know, really, what the outside 22 23 limit of it is. I can tell you they have made a 24 document request which is extremely broad and extremely 25 persuasive and detailed. We have document IT experts

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working on that. It will dwarf, in all likelihood, the
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    extensive ESI and documentation going on here.
    interviews of various parties have not occurred, but
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    there clearly is a group of officials and administrators
    and faculties that are involved with the school, either
    now or formerly, that in all probability are going to be
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    interviewed in part of that investigation and it will
    clearly overlap with exactly the circumstances that the
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    plaintiffs have alleged their breach of duty regarding
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    the Prout plaintiff.
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              THE COURT: I have not received any -- any
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    requests from the Attorney General's Office that I stay
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    this case pending its investigation. Have they
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    indicated to you that that -- they want a stay of
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    what's occurring in this case?
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              MR. FELMLY: You know, Mr. Delaney had those
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    discussions and -- Mike, I don't know if I -- it's best
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    for us to have you state that so that I don't over -- I
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    don't think they've asked us to request a stay, but I
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    believe they've spoken to that issue.
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              MR. DELANEY: Good afternoon, your Honor,
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    Michael Delaney. Let me begin by acknowledging the
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    point you made.
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              I do think this is unique and certainly to the
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    extent that your observation is that it would be unique
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for the Attorney General's Office to commence an 1 2 investigation broadly looking at that. I think --3 THE COURT: Yeah, I -- I apologize for my 4 ignorance about this, but I frankly -- I make an effort kind of to be uninformed about these matters. 5 MR. DELANEY: Understood. 6 7 THE COURT: I don't -- I don't do it the way if I was a juror or something, but I really don't want 8 to get involved in reading about it and engaging with it 9 10 because I'd rather have you be the sources of 11 information for me about the case. 12 MR. DELANEY: Yeah. 13 THE COURT: And I don't mean to imply any 14 criticism. I'm simply -- ordinarily you would think, 15 okay, I thought there was this incident in May and I 16 thought that the investigation was about this incident 17 in May and that they might need to look back 18 historically to other matters while investigating that, 19 but your colleague has suggested to me that, no, it's, 20 indeed, a much broader, far-ranging criminal 21 investigation that encompasses all of these events, not 22 just to the extent they may inform an investigation of 23 current possible criminal conduct, but because they may 24 want to be bringing charges about past conduct, 25 including conduct associated with the Labrie case.

And that's -- that was new to me, so I -- it
may well have already been clear in what's in the media,
but I frankly don't think it's a good idea for me to be
trying to track down whatever's happening in the media
about a case like this. I find I do better if I just
focus on what the parties give me.

MR. DELANEY: So let me do my best to just
give you the status of what I can advise you -
THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DELANEY: -- with regarding the criminal
investigation.

And if I might add one prefatory comment, I do have more information about the status of that investigation than most of the other parties to this case. And your Honor is well aware that when a criminal inquiry is commenced, there are circumstances in which somebody that is involved in that inquiry may not be at liberty to speak publicly about exactly what's going on. But let me first address the charges that you asked about and then the scope of the investigation.

Relative to the charges, the Attorney

General's office identified two charges publicly in the

press release which in and of itself was a bit unique

announcing the investigation and then they added a third

charge, which was a catchall. And the charges that they

1 identified were endangering the welfare of children and 2 obstruction of government administration. And the catchall was essentially any other charges that the 3 4 investigation might bring forward that would be 5 appropriate to be considered. So those are the charges that they are 6 7 evaluating in connection with the commencement of a 8 parallel criminal investigation. Relative to the scope, they have identified 9 three areas of inquiry in connection with those charges. 10 11 Two of them fall under the umbrella of the senior 12 salute. And this is in the press release that Attorney 13 Felmly just identified. One is they have identified the 14 senior salute in the context of the Labrie criminal 15 trial in the public press release. 16 So we have reason to believe, based on the 17 press release standing alone, that the scope of the 18 review of the senior salute encompasses the criminal 19 trial which obviously forms a basis of the current 20 allegations by the plaintiffs. 21 THE COURT: And does the document request 22 you've received seek documents that pertain to the Labrie matter? 23 24 MR. DELANEY: I'm struggling with how much

information I can share with the Court in that regard.

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    Let me -- let me try to answer your question as follows:
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              I can tell you that the scope of the materials
    that are under review in connection with the criminal
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    case is not any different than this case relative to the
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    senior salute and we've identified a time period at
    least for initial purposes back to 2001 -- '11. Excuse
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    me.
              So we have requests broadly targeted to areas
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    of inquiry that the Attorney General is looking at that
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    goes all the way back to 2011.
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              THE COURT: But do they -- and I want to be
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            I'm not asking to disclose anything that you
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    feel that there's some --
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              MR. DELANEY: Understood.
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              THE COURT: -- privilege or other reason not
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    to disclose. I will say, though, it's not apparent to
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    me what the privilege is. You don't have a privilege
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    relationship with the Attorney General's Office.
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    they send you a document request, I don't see why you
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    couldn't tell me whether the scope of it encompasses the
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    Labrie matter or not, but --
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              MR. DELANEY: Your Honor, my concern is
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    confidential proceedings that I would have obligations
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    at law not to comment on publicly.
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              THE COURT: You mean grand jury proceedings?
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All right. So this isn't a document request; this is a grand jury subpoena you're talking -- I -see, I -- when you use euphemisms, I can't --MR. DELANEY: Yes. THE COURT: -- really know what you're talking about. MR. DELANEY: Yes, your Honor. We're dealing with grand jury proceedings. THE COURT: So you're concerned there may be some state obligation -- state law obligation on your part not to disclose the context of a grand jury subpoena. I don't know that to be true. There are clearly obligations of confidentiality that the Attorney General's Office has with respect to grand jury matters, but I'm not aware that the recipient of a grand jury subpoena under state law is barred from discussing it with a judge in a pending civil case. You think there's some statutory bar on that? MR. DELANEY: And to assist your Honor with the information that you need, I would offer that the scope of the information at issue in connection with pending subpoenas overlaps substantially with the discovery material that would have a bearing on the civil case. It goes back to 2011 and it would address

the issues at issue in this case.

THE COURT: I'm trying to proceed cautiously here, given your evident caution in how you're addressing me about this matter, but from my perspective, you both need to understand my view.

I have worked as a practitioner in matters of very high public attention in which there are pending criminal and congressional investigations. I was deputy chief counsel of the Iran-Contra committee. We had a pending independent counsel investigation of the same people that we were investigating for Congress.

As a judge, I've presided over very complex litigation involving parallel criminal and civil investigations. There was a case involving the TYCO Corporation and a defendant named Dennis Kozlowski you may have heard of. In that case, there were a pending -- pending criminal investigation and criminal charges involving one of the principals in the civil litigation I had, Dennis Kozlowski.

In that case I declined to stay the litigation simply because of the pendency of the case and my basic view, frankly, is that blanket stays are not ordinarily necessary to satisfy the needs that you have. Rather, the way to address it is to deal with it in a cooperative way with plaintiffs' counsel and with the

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    government to recognize that there may be additional
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    burdens that are imposed on someone that is the subject
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    of parallel pending criminal and civil investigations;
    to recognize that people may have Fifth Amendment
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    privileges that they may assert in one context or
    another; to recognize that there are additional
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    discovery burdens that are imposed while there are these
    pending investigations that may require some cooperation
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    and some tailoring of deadlines, but that a blanket stay
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    is not ordinarily warranted and an investigation like
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    this can go on for many years.
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              And so absent some -- and I would say in the
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    Kozlowski case, I received a request from the district
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    attorney that I stay the litigation. And even though
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    the district attorney requested I stay the litigation, I
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    refused to do so.
17
              So that's why I'm asking these questions.
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              MR. DELANEY:
                            Yes.
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              THE COURT: I want to understand as best I can
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    what exactly your problem is to determine whether I
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    should deviate from my ordinary practice, which would be
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    not to grant a stay, but instead to find out from you
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    what specifically we can do by way of agreement --
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              MR. DELANEY:
                            Agreed.
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              THE COURT: -- to get -- keep this case
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moving.

MR. DELANEY: And so we agree with you, your Honor, and we have not submitted a pleading in this case that is requesting a blanket stay in connection with the discovery. I think a fair reading of the pleadings of both sides that have been submitted for your Honor's consideration is that we come to you with a general agreement that the parties recognize that there need to be some scheduling modifications in this case based on particular developments in the case itself and from the school's perspective in part based on the commencement of the parallel proceedings.

THE COURT: And you're saying that's all you want and these unreasonable plaintiffs won't meet you halfway.

MR. DELANEY: So what we're looking to do is essentially structure the scheduling going forward that does not stay the civil discovery by any means, but simply structures the order of depositions from this point forward which takes into consideration just the reality that we've had a unique development, that that is going to impact the school and administrators --

THE COURT: But just to -- but you've tried to talk this out with -- you know that if you both came forward and said, we'd like to do the following things

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to modify the schedule, the chances are probably 99.9 percent that I would simply agree. And that you haven't done that suggests to me that there's some disagreement that you have not yet been able to resolve --MR. DELANEY: The --THE COURT: -- about how quickly or slowly discovery will proceed in the case. MR. DELANEY: And I think the core of the disagreement, your Honor, would be our request to structure the deposition schedule going forward so that some of the core trustees, core administrators, core faculty, current and former, that we anticipate will be the focus of potential inquiries from the Attorney General relative to its investigation; not in any way to halt those depositions, but just in recognition of where we're at in the developments. Structure the discovery going forward so that we begin with the depositions that both sides are asking for or want and simply reschedule some of the depositions that were scheduled this summer for some of the core administrators --THE COURT: I -- I quess I'm confused and maybe what I'll do is let Mr. Felmly finish anything he wanted to say, but I want to turn to the plaintiffs and say, what do you understand they're asking you for that you're not willing to give them and why aren't you

willing to give them what they're asking for because, again, this seems to me something reasonable people should be working out without the intervention of the judge. It's got a problem, I'd like to move this three weeks, I'd like to make sure this person doesn't have to be testifying in two places at once, this person may have a Fifth Amendment issue we need to work -- let's postpone that person's issue to the end.

These are things that -- I mean, I'm sure you all as lawyers have had these kinds of experiences and I think you should be able to work them out.

Say whatever else you want to say, Mr. Felmly, and then I'll hear from plaintiffs because I'm going to be trying to focus now in on specifically what's the problem here; why aren't you willing to agree to some reasonable extensions of some of these deadlines as long as we keep the case basically on track.

I mean, I frankly am a little disappointed we haven't gotten much further in the case than we have by now and I'm -- I would like to see things accelerated rather than slow it down, but it may be necessary to slow down some of the depositions, for example, and I -- I'm willing to hear you on that, but my first instinct is why haven't you agreed on these things.

MR. FELMLY: Well, we've had a number of

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meet-and-confers on this issue and we're here because we
haven't completely agreed. But let me just tell you
three or four things that go to the heart of what our
request is.
          First, we're not here, as Mike said -- we're
not here asking for a complete stay. There are probably
six to eight witnesses that are in the administration,
faculty, related to the school which will be the people
most involved in preparing to deal with the
investigation of the Attorney General's Office.
to that group of people, which the plaintiffs want to be
their early witnesses, we are saying we should get other
discovery done, let this situation begin to sort itself
out, revisit it with the Court.
          We suggested that we do a tremendous amount of
discovery this fall. There are probably in excess --
          THE COURT: Are you asking for any delays in
anything other than deposition discovery?
         MR. FELMLY:
                       No.
          THE COURT:
                    Okay.
         MR. FELMLY:
                       No. We -- but let me --
          THE COURT: All of the document discovery and
interrogatories can proceed as scheduled; we don't need
to change any deadlines --
          MR. FELMLY: Don't need to change it.
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just so you know, so that we're not here suggesting that somehow the school is dragging its feet on that, we -we received last week the plaintiffs' ESI information after a series of rolling indications that it would be coming along this summer. And we are now in -- the recipient of, you know, thousands of pages of material; we've got teams of people going through that. delivered our ESI information primarily on July 7th and have supplemented it.

We have indicated that there are approximately 20 deponents. Many of them are students, people that were involved in the incident, members of the Prout family. None of those witnesses have any particular difficulty or pose any particular conflict or challenge with the criminal investigation.

Many of these students are in universities, having graduated, across the country. They will probably have their own counsel. We will -- if we wanted to depose 20 or 25 of these people in the fall of 19 -- of 2017, we have got our hands full in terms of doing it. To review these documents, do those depositions, we are completely favorable and have suggested to the plaintiffs we can do that.

And there are a number of other people. There are some -- there are some school employees that are

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not, we think, you know, in the same situation where
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    they would be diverted from their efforts in cooperating
    with the AG's investigation. So we're not dragging our
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    feet.
              We first sent out subpoenas for a member of
    the Prout family initially in November as a draft
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7
    subpoena for Lucy Prout, the sister. We went through
    the entire spring seeking with the counsel that the
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9
    family hired for her to get her deposed. The plaintiffs
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    say in their papers, not one deposition has been taken.
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    And the reason for it is Lucy was sent to Europe for
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    several months. We were just about to get Lucy's
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    deposition done, she's a key witness, she was involved
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    with her sister in connection with the Labrie matter,
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    and then the criminal investigation come in.
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              We could tee up Lucy Prout's deposition, you
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    know --
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              THE COURT: Well, both sides should be able to
    take the depositions of people they want, not just you
19
20
    taking their --
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              MR. FELMLY: No, no, I --
22
              THE COURT: -- people's depositions.
23
              MR. FELMLY: -- understand that, and that's
24
    what I'm saying; there are witnesses they can take
25
    that --
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THE COURT: All right. So then let's try to
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    get -- you want to get specific before I talk to the
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    plaintiff? I'll give you that chance.
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              MR. FELMLY: No.
                                The only thing --
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              THE COURT: Specifically whose deposition are
    you looking to put off and how long are you looking to
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7
    put it off for?
              MR. FELMLY: Yeah. I think that what -- well,
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    here's what we suggest. Let's do the witnesses that
    don't pose this problem and then report back to the
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    Court, say, in two months, in early December, and say,
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    where do we stand on the criminal investigation; how
    does it bear on the officials, the six or eight people
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    that are involved; and how much further delay, if any,
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    is needed on them.
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              There will be no loss in efficiency or
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    progress --
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              THE COURT: But who are we proposing to put
    off that they want?
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              MR. FELMLY: There are -- there are -- I can
    give you the names. If you need them in open court, I
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    can do that. They have -- they've asked for the rector;
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    they've asked for some former trustees; they've asked
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    for the dean of students; they've asked for the vice
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    rector for residential life. These are all people that
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    would be involved in the day-to-day operations --
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              THE COURT: They also sound like people who
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    it's entirely rational to believe would be deposed at
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    the end of the process rather than the beginning.
              MR. FELMLY: It would -- that -- that would be
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    their call.
                 They were seeking to do it at the front end
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    and I don't believe there would be any prejudice doing
    it at the back end. I mean, I've got the listing on two
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    pages here of name by name by name of people we could
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10
    produce.
11
              But there are also employees of the school
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    that we believe we could produce. The person that's the
13
    head of the security department --
14
              THE COURT: You mean you have names of lots of
15
    people that they told you they want to depose that
16
    you're willing to produce.
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              MR. FELMLY: A number of them. But as I'm --
    I'm not mincing words. There are that group that we
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    think should be at the back end of this discovery.
              We're not going to have that process done for
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21
    a March trial. We're not -- the school has no interest
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    in delaying this just for delay's sake. It is a
23
    question of how to integrate it and combine it with the
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    efforts with the --
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              THE COURT: I --
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1 MR. FELMLY: -- criminal investigation. THE COURT: I need to deal with some 2 3 specificity here. What I -- to the extent that I've 4 been able to get it from you, what I understand you to 5 say is we've got a lot of depositions of people we want to take and we'd like to move ahead and take those. 6 7 They have a lot of depositions that they want to take. Many of the people they want to depose we 8 think can be deposed right away. And all we're asking 9 10 you, Judge, is let's focus on the people that can be 11 easily deposed on either side that do not raise these 12 concerns that we have because of the parallel criminal 13 investigation and let's wait on those a little bit and 14 see what happens with this criminal investigation. 15 At some point you're going to get to a point 16 where a year goes by and the criminal investigation is 17 still pending and I'm going to say to you, I don't care, 18 they need to be deposed because I'm not going to wait 19 until an open-ended criminal investigation has ended to 20 resolve my case. 21

MR. FELMLY: I understand.

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THE COURT: But I'm initially -- my initial reaction is if there are people that they can and logically should depose as preliminary matters, let's focus on those first and then let's come back in 90 days

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and see where you are. Maybe we can -- have to schedule
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2
    those other ones up and maybe we can continue them for
    another 90 days. I'm not going to let the case go for
3
4
    three years with people undeposed and because there's
5
    still a pending criminal investigation, we can't
    complete the case. That's not going to happen.
6
7
              But some modest extensions while crucial parts
    of the case are addressed, I don't see why we couldn't
8
    do something --
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              MR. FELMLY: That is exactly what we're asking
10
11
    for. We --
12
              THE COURT: Okay. I just find your request so
13
    indefinitely stated that I have trouble managing --
14
              MR. FELMLY: I apologize.
15
              THE COURT: -- it.
16
              MR. FELMLY: I apologize.
17
              But I -- I'm trying to make it clear. I think
18
    there are 20 some-odd depositions that the parties can
    jointly get done, you know, in the next several months.
19
20
    We can report back, we will then know more and whether
21
    we'll need another 90 days, but I'm not contemplating to
22
    stand in front of you and say, "How's never; is never
23
    good for you, your Honor?"
24
              That's not what we're looking for.
25
              The school wants this case resolved. We've
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worked hard to try to resolve it. But I think a staged approach and a second look in 90 days or so makes good sense.

And we understand, you know, where you're coming from on that and haven't asked for anything in terms of a stay.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me hear from the plaintiffs on this.

So you understand my general view. My general view is the pendency of the parallel criminal investigation is not by itself a sufficient basis for a blanket stay, but it may require some cooperation with regard to the scheduling of a certain small number of sensitive depositions.

It shouldn't ordinarily delay document discovery. Apparently the plaintiffs are not -- excuse me -- the defendant is not arguing that it should delay document discovery. The defendant is not arguing that it should delay most of the depositions that the parties want to take. The defendant is merely asking that we put off till further on in the process the taking of certain core number of depositions.

That doesn't strike me as an egregiously unreasonable request. Why aren't you prepared to agree to something like that?

MR. GRYGIEL: The answer, your Honor, is 1 simple and I'm glad you asked the question. 2 3 Because while they are prepared and we 4 acknowledge to go forward with some discovery, the paper 5 discovery is largely done. We have exchanged interrogatories. We've exchanged document requests. 6 7 Our document production -- production as of last evening is 90 percent done. They already have our expert 8 witness materials on damages. We received I think 9 13,000 pages, which Mr. Felmly called the supplement, 10 11 last night to their original production of about 2,000 12 pages. That's all really done. 13 So when you step back and look at the 14 operative reality here, what we are looking at is the 15 functional equivalent of a stay whereby the defendants 16 depose all of the key witnesses on our side of the case 17 at their discretion over a period of the next couple of 18 months while some of the key witnesses --19 THE COURT: All right. Let me interrupt you. This is where I'm having trouble. Okay? 20 21 So, granted, I haven't been -- I've been out 22 of your business for a long time. I've been on the 23 bench 25 years now so my -- my knowledge and background 24 is dated, I will confess. 25 But it is a standard way to operate a case

like this to proceed inward and move outward, to proceed at the bottom and move up. And it would seem to me that there would be a number of people whose depositions you would need to take who would be more intimately involved with the particular incidents that gave rise to your client's claim for liability and ordinarily would not want to be deposing trustees and people like that until you have already done that groundwork.

I think they're suggesting let's do that groundwork because those people are not problems for us and let's get that out of the way and then let's come back in 90 days and see where we are.

MR. GRYGIEL: Your Honor made the point of inspecificity. That's a point I share. For example, two of those core witnesses who are directly involved at the issues -- in the liability issues central to this case are Jada Hebra and Chad Green and Bob Rettew, a former employee now in Pittsburgh. They say they're off limits.

We said, well, we'd like to also depose some of these other witnesses who are no longer at the school: Andrew Thompson, a former student; two other students whose names have been used in initials for purposes of confidentiality, HH, former student, GH, former student; and potentially the Concord Police

Department. The defendants say, no, you shouldn't get to depose those people either.

Then there are current employees, some of whom, for example, the security director, was on their list of people we could not depose, Mr. Pangakis; they said, no, you can't depose him.

And not just, your Honor, a question of structuring the timing of the depositions; it's -- their stay is indefinite. What they basically do is come in with zero specificity, which is required to get what is, in effect, a stay, a heavy burden, a clear case of hardship, according to the case law. Heck, President Clinton was a sitting president and he got deposed.

What they come in and say to the Court is probably, maybe, likely these people will be centrally involved. It's abundantly clear from all the cases cited in the briefing you've got to come in with a specific showing that this person can't be deposed because he has these administrative burdens.

THE COURT: Are you -- again, this is -
I've -- this strikes me as a case of people that are not willing to listen to each other and be reasonable.

Are you willing to start focusing your depositions on some of the people who are most specifically involved at this -- with this series of

events at the lower levels and postpone your depositions of some of the leading current administrators and trustees that are involved in the ongoing investigation.

MR. GRYGIEL: There's a little bit of a disconnect here, your Honor, and I'd like to say first this isn't a case, I think, where we can't talk to each other. Mr. Felmly and I, for example, I think get along quite well. We have a lot of friends in common and generally we have very cordial, working-together relationships.

The problem is the investigation of the incident at issue. Frankly, the criminal trial has elucidated the vast majority of the operative facts there. We've all heard what that's about.

A great deal of our case, as one looks at the five counts we've pled, deals with what was going on at the school. And that means getting a picture, getting firsthand testimony, from people who set policy, people who were involved in implementing that policy, and some of those are higher-up people. It's not the usual kind of tort case where you do exactly as your Honor suggested, start small and build up. It's a little bit different than that.

Another reason that I think we're here today is because when I got the defendant's papers -- and I've

read them now three times over. I can't understand where they have begun to address, let alone satisfy the burden -- and it's a heavy burden -- that they have to say an indefinite stay is warranted. Supreme Court said in Landis that doesn't work.

THE COURT: Let's be -- so let's rule certain things out. There won't be an indefinite stay. Not going to happen, not under consideration, they say they're not proposing it. I agree with you that sometimes things that are not styled a stay can be the functional equivalent of a stay.

MR. GRYGIEL: Right.

THE COURT: So you can't -- we can't complete the case for an indefinite period of time is effectively a stay, but that's not going to happen.

What is going to happen is an incremental, continuous discovery process that might have requirements for some delay of a few weeks or maybe a couple of months during key parts of certain people's involvement with the ongoing criminal investigation.

So what I'm telling you both, I hope you can hear me, if you force me to do it, I will work with you on individual by individual and I will set your discovery schedule and I can say, take him next, take him, put that person off for another 30 days and I'll

talk to you about it later.

If you force me to do that, I'll do that, but I don't want to do that and I don't think you want me to do that. What would be much better is if you would listen to me when I provide you with general guidance and understand that if you force me to make a decision, I will act consistent with that general guidance.

And the general guidance I am giving you is depositions should continue. They should continue not just of people that the defendant wants to depose, but people that the plaintiff wants to depose. They should continue at an ordinary and reasonable and with deliberate speed and there may be a need to defer a few depositions, not broadly speaking all of the people you want, but perhaps several of the key people for a few months till we see what happens.

Attorney General's Office and nothing has happened and we have no indication as to when this is ever going to end and you've now deposed all the people that you can — we can agree on could be done in a preliminary way, then you can take those people.

Now, you -- you can talk about case law all you want, but I have vast discretion to control the processing of a case in front of me. And I hope you

understand that. And I certainly have the power, if I determine it makes for sense to do it that way, to say that is how we're going to proceed.

So that is my general guidance to you. With that general guidance, can we identify some people that you want to depose right away that you don't think have -- and you've identified certain people that I'm going to ask Mr. Felmly about.

I don't understand why you can't depose a former student right away if you want to depose a former student. I can't understand why you wouldn't want to --you couldn't depose a former employee to the extent you want to depose a former employee. I can understand why the rector might not be the person that ought to be deposed first while this thing is going on. I -- I can understand that. So that's some very general guidance.

Now, with that, can you identify a plan that you would propose that I can get Mr. Felmly's reaction to and then if we can -- if we can't agree, I'll just say, do this, do this, don't do that, and come back and see me in 90 days.

If that's the position you want to put me in,
I'll do it, but I don't normally like to control the way
lawyers behave with that degree of precision. I usually
trust lawyers to behave professionally and I try to stay

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out of their way because I don't find most lawyers like
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2
    judges involving themselves in the details of their
3
    case. But if you require me to become involved, I
4
    guarantee you, I will. So --
              MR. GRYGIEL: I came prepared, your Honor, to
5
6
    answer that question.
7
              THE COURT: Okay.
              MR. GRYGIEL: Yes, we would like to start with
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9
    former employees, people who wouldn't be burdened by the
10
    only argument they made in their papers that we have to
11
    do all this work for the Attorney General's
12
    investigation.
13
              That's Jada Hebra, Bob Rettew, James
    Waterbury, a former trustee, and Chad Green. They're
14
15
    all former employees.
16
              THE COURT: Let's start with those.
              Mr. Felmly, your reaction?
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18
              MR. FELMLY: Well, as to Rettew, I don't think
    there's a problem. I think we can proceed with him as
19
    an employee. The others are either at the vice rector
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21
    or dean level, right in the center of this matter.
22
              THE COURT: But they're no longer employed.
23
    These are former employees.
24
              MR. FELMLY: No, but they were -- you know,
25
    they left -- Jada Hebra left within approximately a year
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and was involved during the exact pendency. These are 1 2 not people that are remote from these circumstances and --3 4 THE COURT: I don't understand why you're 5 concerned. They're not your employees. They're not working with you on the -- building your response to the 6 7 criminal investigation. I can understand why you wouldn't want people to know what they have to say, but 8 that isn't a legitimate ground to deny their deposition. 9 10 Help me, as to these people who are no longer 11 employed by you, why -- why should we defer their 12 depositions? 13 MR. FELMLY: Because they are people that are 14 involved in the scope of the investigation right in the 15 time frame that's critical to it. They were the 16 officials involved. It is not fair to say that they're 17 not cooperating or in communication with the school in 18 terms of that process. In some cases, they have their 19 own counsel, which will be complicating --20 THE COURT: Believe me, if somebody asserts a 21 Fifth Amendment privilege or their attorney presents 22 some reason particular to them why they need some 23 additional time, I think -- I would view that as an 24 entirely distinct matter that I would be inclined to

25

grant some deference to.

So I understand that. If they have their own counsel and their own counsel has concerns and they need to get the Court involved in evaluating those concerns,

I --

MR. FELMLY: So Chad Green has his own counsel. Jada Hebra was, you know, the vice rector for student life during the period of time of the senior salute, right in the center of that matter. Green was the head of students. Waterbury was key on the board of trustees at that time. I agree Rettew isn't there. And, frankly, these are the people that are exactly the type of individuals that would be in our group.

I mean, I think we're really talking about -and it may be -- Waterbury was new to me. I don't
remember them even hearing indicate they wanted him.
But we're talking about six people. I mean, we're
essentially saying -- when you say be specific, you
know, there are six individuals we believe -- Waterbury
was new to us this afternoon -- that are in this group.

By contrast, the plaintiffs have indicated that there are probably 10 or 15 students they're interested in, so they have a joint interest. And the plan that you enunciated, which was that we're going to take a very small group of people that are going to be in the core of it, multiple of those people have their

own counsel, and I don't control that. And we're going to go charging off and having depositions of them with their own counsel getting involved.

I mean, the idea of having us come back in December --

THE COURT: Help me understand what the fact that there is a pending criminal investigation does to the analysis of this particular issue with respect to former employees. I -- I understand, at least have some understanding and sympathy to the argument that we're trying to run an organization here and we're trying to run an organization that is requiring -- we're required to do many things at once. And I don't want my principal managers distracted unnecessarily until later in the process. I got that. That one registered with me.

But that you have a former vice rector who is very knowledgeable about these incidents, just because she's very knowledgeable about these incidents isn't a basis not to take her deposition. I think there are good tactical reasons why the plaintiffs' lawyer might want to proceed in a different order from what they want to do, but that's their choice.

I'm just asking you. That she may have to give testimony to a grand jury at some point, that she

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may have to sit down and be interviewed by police
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    officers, I'm not sure why that should require any kind
3
    of indefinite stay of her deposition.
4
              MR. FELMLY: Well, I'm not asking for an
5
    indefinite stay. I mean, I --
              THE COURT: How long do you want to stay it
6
7
    for?
              MR. FELMLY: Well, as I said to you, I think
8
    we should stay it just as you articulated it, for the 90
9
    days or so until we get and make progress -- we've got
10
11
    more than enough to do. There's going to be --
12
              THE COURT: Okay.
13
              MR. FELMLY: -- no harm and no foul.
14
              THE COURT: So your request is evolving or I'm
    understanding differently.
15
16
              So now what you're saying is you only want to
17
    put them off for 90 days --
              MR. FELMLY: And then revisit --
18
19
              THE COURT: -- revisit --
20
              MR. FELMLY: -- with you and decide whether or
21
    not it's now time to deal with it and whether I can make
22
    the case and make that burden or whether we say, look,
23
    there's a key point coming up.
24
              I don't know what's going to be coming along.
25
    I will not be representing some of those people
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individually. I don't know what position they'll take
1
2
    when they're noticed for their deposition and a subpoena
3
    is issued. I don't want to get into collateral
4
    proceedings over motions to limit, quash, postpone,
5
    whatever. It's unnecessary, because there's more than
    enough work.
6
7
              They just got us our documents, you know, last
    week and we've given --
8
9
              THE COURT: You apparently just got them their
    documents last week.
10
11
              MR. FELMLY: Well, no, in fairness, your
12
    Honor --
13
              THE COURT: This sort of "he's worse than me,
    Judge, " I'm really not interested. I --
14
15
              MR. FELMLY: Well --
16
              THE COURT: -- could care less, frankly.
17
              MR. FELMLY: All right.
              THE COURT: So let's focus on the problem at
18
19
    hand. All right?
20
              The problem at hand is we've got to get this
21
    case moving. Okay? So I've asked -- I am somewhat
22
    sympathetic to your point that as to a former employee,
    merely because they are knowledgeable shouldn't be a
23
24
    basis to prevent their deposition.
25
              I'm also sympathetic to his point. There are
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a number of witnesses who nobody is going to really
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2
    object to. They've got to be deposed. You want to
3
    depose them. Let's start with the ones that there isn't
4
    an objection to and just move -- move ahead. What is
5
    the big problem for you in going that way?
              MR. GRYGIEL: The problem with that, your
6
7
    Honor, for me is threefold, if I may be blunt.
8
              THE COURT: Okay.
              MR. GRYGIEL: And first is they have to make
9
    out a case for this other than I don't want to do it and
10
11
    they haven't done it under the law. I understand your
12
    Honor has vast discretion here, but leaving that aside
13
14
              THE COURT: I pretty much do -- can do what I
    think is in the best interest of trying to manage the
15
16
    case.
17
              MR. GRYGIEL: I understand that, your Honor,
18
    and I completely, of course, welcome that. The second
19
    point -- the second point --
20
              THE COURT: And I don't mean that I'm going
21
    to be arbitrary about it, but I don't believe that
22
    there's some kind of good cause shown standard or some
    kind of -- that -- where I have to defer to your
23
24
    judgment as to how to proceed.
25
              I -- I have to decide how to manage the case.
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Normally I defer to the -- your joint efforts to manage the case, but if you're not able to work together, I'll manage it for you. Okay? So -- and I'm going to do what I think is best for managing it for me. So I get your point. I put the question to I admit I didn't get a very satisfactory answer as to a former employee. So I understand that. But I'm asking you a different question. Why can't we proceed with those other -- with those other people, not just because I get to do what I want, you can't make me do it differently. I don't want to hear that approach from I want to hear why can't you do what I'm suggesting, which is depose some of these people for whom there's no objection. MR. GRYGIEL: And the second answer, your Honor -- I hope it's a better one -- is that some of these depositions that we want to take earlier that might in another case be taken later will moot, we think, some of these less important depositions, for example, of the Slaymakers. And in structuring our discovery -- and, frankly, I'm a plaintiff's lawyer. I'm not interested in taking depositions that aren't going to help me or that cost me a lot of money to travel across the country

to find out stuff I already know.

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1
              So part of it is that some of these other
2
    depositions are lower on my list and may end up
    disappearing. We're each entitled to 30 and if I got
3
4
    what, frankly, I needed from the first 15 I took, I
5
    probably wouldn't take those other 15 and take my risks
    if they showed up at trial.
6
7
              THE COURT: Okay. That's a sensible argument.
              MR. GRYGIEL: And I think that's a -- frankly,
8
9
    a very compelling argument on our side for why we should
10
    be able to proceed in the way that I'm hoping I can
11
    convince your Honor we should be able to proceed.
12
              I've got some other suggestions of names.
13
              THE COURT: Okay.
14
              MR. GRYGIEL: And they are lower-level
15
    employees.
16
              Victoria Ryder; the security chief whom
17
    Mr. Felmly said today was okay to depose, so that's not
18
    an issue anymore, George Pangakis; Theresa Ferns, she's
19
    in the counseling center at the school, the Clark House;
    and Colin Callahan. And those are all people we would
20
21
    also like to depose in these earlier days.
22
              THE COURT: Okay. Your response to those,
23
    Mr. Felmly?
24
              MR. FELMLY: Yeah.
                                   Theresa Ferns is the only
25
    person on that list that would be in our group of six.
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The other three -- Ryder, the security chief, and Colin
1
2
    Callahan, you know, I think we can make that work.
3
              THE COURT: Okay. All right.
4
              MR. GRYGIEL: We've got some others, your
5
    Honor --
 6
              THE COURT: Okay.
7
              MR. GRYGIEL: -- since we do want to progress
    this case and I know Mr. Felmly does, too. We talked
8
    about this.
9
10
              School witnesses who are former students, for
11
    example, the Slaymakers. They don't seem to be --
12
    that's the group of students that were involved in some
13
    of the activities. They're lower on the list for us.
14
    We -- I'm sure we can work out scheduling those. I
15
    don't think there's any objection to that.
16
              Lucy Hodder is a former trustee. Former
17
    trustee. We would like to have her in these earlier
18
    days.
19
              And two other students by name; I think this
20
    is appropriate, since I think they're both past the age
21
    of minority now, Gus Hirschfeld and Hannah Hirschfeld.
22
    They were students at the school and they are the
    children of the rector.
23
24
              And those are other witnesses that we think we
25
    should be able to structure our depositions in a way
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that makes sense for our case, both for efficiency and 1 2 for, we hope, getting our burden of proof shouldered 3 earlier on rather than later on. 4 And we also think, your Honor, to be blunt, to 5 bring up a point Mr. Felmly made earlier when he said we tried to resolve the case, I think some of these 6 7 depositions early might help prosper an extrajudicial resolution. I might be wrong about that, but they may. 8 9 Maybe I'm wrong about what I think about the case and 10 Mr. Felmly's right or vice versa. Some of these 11 depositions may help us with that earlier on and save us 12 all a lot of time and work. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Are you willing to put off 14 the depositions of the rector and the current trustees 15 for 90 days while we do some of these other matters and 16 then revisit the issue after 90 days? 17 MR. GRYGIEL: Yes, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. Felmly, what I'm 19 really hearing is the remaining points of disagreement, 20 if we adopt this concept of let's -- let's agree to put 21 off certain depositions for 90 days, it's just a 22 disagreement about which people should go into that

And he's agreeable as to the ones that are current high-level management people and where I think

category of 90-day people.

23

24

25

we have a disagreement is with respect to former 1 2 high-level managers that he would like to depose within this 90-day period. 3 4 Is there anything else you want to say about 5 those former 90-day -- former managers he wants to 6 depose and you want put into that post-90-day period and 7 anything else you want to say in response to what he said? 8 9 MR. FELMLY: Yeah, two things. 10 Ms. Hodder is not actually a former trustee, 11 although she's on a leave of absence. And so she is a 12 current trustee. She is in the group of six. She was 13 one of the six. She is somebody that we believe should 14 be in the group that's deferred. 15 And, in fact, if they're going to add other 16 trustees, I mean, our view is that trustees should be in 17 that group, although Waterbury was new to us today. 18 As to Ryder, the security chief, Colin 19 Callahan, fine. 20 The two young people that are the children of 21 the rector which they mention, those folks raise 22 different issues other than this problem with the 23 criminal investigation. We could notice those

depositions, but there will be issues there as to the

scope of that, privacy issues, but I don't think it's

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the same problem we're faced with today in terms of
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    categorization, your Honor. I'm not saying they
    categorically shouldn't be deposed, but there will be
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4
    issues and they may or may not be --
5
              THE COURT: They're not minors?
              MR. FELMLY: No, at this point they're
 6
7
    probably not.
8
              THE COURT: Okay.
              MR. FELMLY: But they -- they were former
9
    students at the school and -- it depends, I suppose, on
10
11
    what the scope of what they want to ask them about, but
12
    I'm -- what I'm saying to you is we're not saying they
13
    can't be considered for depositions, but I don't want to
14
    forget to mention there may well be issues in terms of
15
    what the scope of the expected testimony is.
16
              And so I guess we're leaving it which is the
17
    six people that are in that category as to what -- I've
18
    told you what I think about Chad Green and Jada Hebra
19
    who are former, but they are recently former and they're
20
    right in the middle of this and I think they're key
21
    people that should be in this group notwithstanding the
22
    fact they're not currently drawing a paycheck.
23
              THE COURT: All right. Okay.
24
              So let me just -- let me just explain my
25
    position. If you have a last word, I'll hear you on it,
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but --1 2 MR. GRYGIEL: I simply had a question to the I wanted to make sure that I understood who the 3 4 six are. THE COURT: Yeah. Well, I'm not -- I'm going to try to do this without naming names for you. 6 7 going to try to describe it in a categorical way. So here's my proposed order in this case. 8 proposed order is that we allow deposition discovery to 9 10 occur over the next 90 days for any individual that 11 either party wants to depose except for those people who 12 are to be put into the category of not subject to 13 deposition during the first 90 days and whose 14 depositions we will revisit, if necessary, at a 15 subsequent case management conference to be scheduled at 16 some point after the 90-day period. 17 It seems to me that there is ample work for 18 you to do in the next 90 days, most of which can be done 19 by agreement; that includes depositions that the 20 defendant wants to take and depositions that the 21 plaintiff wants to take. 22 So I am sympathetic to the argument and 23 believe it is appropriate to defer the deposition of 24 current management employees who the plaintiff wants to 25 depose, including trustees.

To the extent a trustee is on a leave of absence and is not engaged in active management, I don't believe that trustee falls within that particular group.

So -- I am not sympathetic to the argument that as to a former employee, whether in senior management or not, that that person's deposition should necessarily be postponed. I understand it'll be difficult and I understand that puts pressure on the defendant to the extent that those depositions will be very important to the outcome of the case, but I believe that that isn't a sufficient reason to justify postponing their deposition, nor do I believe it's a sufficient reason that that person may at some point be called to respond to either an interview or to provide testimony in connection with a criminal investigation. These things happen.

If those people are represented by separate counsel and they present a particular concern with the scheduling of their depositions, I think we have to be open to hearing what that concern is and I would expect you as plaintiffs' counsel to make every effort to reach agreement with counsel regarding the scheduling of that deposition.

If you cannot and you insist on conducting their deposition within the 90-day period, you can

notice it up. And if I get a request from -- for protection from counsel, I will schedule a subsequent hearing and evaluate that request.

But I want to urge you to please be sensitive to concerns. It is certainly -- if you put yourself in the position of a former employee who is reading in the newspaper that there is a criminal investigation that may encompass actions that they undertook that that would be a stressful thing, for them to be in that position. And I think we have to be mindful of that and you have to be willing to be somewhat flexible about it.

So what I'm putting in the category of defer for 90 days are any senior-level manager that the plaintiff -- that the defendant has identified as someone that they had proposed not to depose, which includes not just employees, but also trustees who are active trustees.

As to others, I am not going to defer their deposition and I will leave it to you and Mr. Felmly to agree on a reasonable schedule as to those people who I have not put in that post-90-day list that allows him to do discovery that he wants to do and you to do discovery that you want to do.

In reaching this conclusion, I do find persuasive your argument and I'm going to try to hold

you to it; that if you take depositions of senior-level 1 former managers that you give active consideration to 2 whether that eliminates the need to take depositions of 3 4 others who we wouldn't necessarily want to 5 inconvenience, former students and so forth. I -- I'm assuming you made that statement to 6 7 me in good faith. MR. GRYGIEL: Yes, your Honor. 8 9 THE COURT: I can count on you to try to exercise that good faith judgment and limit the number 10 11 of depositions that need to be taken. 12 So I'm hopeful that by allowing you to do some 13 of these former employee depositions that it may, in 14 fact, lessen the number of depositions that'll have to 15 be taken in the case. 16 So to the extent there's a motion to modify 17 the schedule, I am granting it in part and denying it in 18 part. I'm identifying a stay of -- I'm identifying a 19 group of people by category whose depositions I'm 20 instructing the parties cannot be taken for at least 90 21 days and until further order of the Court. 22 I'm instructing the parties to meet and confer 23 with respect -- about the scheduling of those 24 depositions prior to the expiration of this 90-day 25 period and if the parties cannot reach agreement

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    regarding those remaining depositions that they should
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    request a further status conference with the Court and
3
    I'll hear you with respect to specific matters at that
4
    time.
5
              Mr. Felmly, I instruct you to notify those
    former employees who have separate counsel that the
6
7
    Court is willing to entertain any concerns that they
    have. If they have specific needs for protection, they
8
    should engage, meet, and confer with the counsel to this
9
10
    case, if they can't reach agreement, they can seek
11
    protection from the Court. Okay?
12
              MR. FELMLY: I'm assuming in light of this
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    that the trial dates currently on your calendar for
14
    March is not --
              THE COURT: The trial date seems unrealistic
15
16
    to me, given that. I want to move expeditiously. I can
17
    assure you that we won't be able to reach the March
18
    deadline. We're going to have to reschedule it. But
19
    I'm not sure it makes sense to, you know, put on a May
20
    deadline or something.
21
              MR. FELMLY: We agree.
22
              THE COURT: I think it's better to see you in
23
    90 days, see where we are, see if we're in a position by
24
    agreement to identify a trial date.
25
              Is that sensible to people.
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1 MR. FELMLY: It's sensible, your Honor. 2 MR. GRYGIEL: Makes sense, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: All right. So the case will be 4 removed from the trial list by agreement and to be rescheduled at a further status conference. 5 And I don't -- I don't want my comments to be 6 7 mistaken in any way or misconstrued or -- I'm not in any way to convey anything other than the message that I 8 respect counsel in this case, the work that you're 9 10 doing. 11 I know -- I know people on both sides of the 12 case well and have a high regard for them and I -- and 13 I'm convinced that you can --- have been and will 14 continue to work in a collegial way to revolve these 15 disputes. 16 Sometimes I have to push a little bit to get 17 people to do what I want and I might describe things in 18 stronger terms than I actually intend. I really do have a high regard for the lawyers on both sides of the case 19 20 and I'm confident that you'll be able to take my general 21 quidance and put it into action. 22 And, you know, I remain willing to meet with 23

And, you know, I remain willing to meet with you as we move forward. And we will meet again if for no other reason than to pick a trial date. But I'm not intending in any way to be critical of the work that

24

25

you're doing. This is a difficult case. It raises a 1 2 lot of challenging problems for lawyers. So I understand and respect that. 3 So is there -- so there was a -- a motion for 4 5 a conference to modify the scheduling order. I have held the conference. So to that extent you were seeking 6 7 that relief, I've granted it. To the extent you seek a modification, I've 8 removed the case from the trial list, identified a -- by 9 10 category certain people whose depositions will not be 11 taken within the next 90 days. 12 I've set a -- did imposed a meet-and-confer duty on you both with respect to depositions of those 13 14 people. 15 At some point prior to the expiration of the 16 90 day period I've told you that I'll hold another 17 conference with you to discuss the rescheduling of the 18 trial date and to resolve any remaining deposition 19 questions. 20 And I've expressed a willingness to hear from 21 those witnesses who are to be deposed who have counsel 22 about any specific concerns that they may have about the 23 scheduling of their deposition.

Is there anything else that I can do for you

24

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today?

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1
               MR. FELMLY: No.
 2
               MR. GRYGIEL: Nothing your Honor. Thank you.
 3
               MR. FELMLY: I appreciate your help, your
 4
    Honor.
 5
               MR. GRYGIEL: Thank you, your Honor.
               (Proceedings concluded at 3:05 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I, Liza W. Dubois, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate transcription of the within proceedings, to the best of my knowledge, skill, ability and belief.

Submitted: 10/3/17

Liza Dubois, RMR, CRR
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